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emotion. It is only in bad mental health that association fails to revive completely a process of intelligence. It is a consequence of this fact that intelligence is more cumulative in its character than emotion, and much more so than pleasure or pain. Could we reproduce in our consciousness sights, sounds and sensations as truly as we do thoughts, we would be different beings from what we are. And were they cumulative in our consciousness in the same sense that thoughts are, we would be still more different.

Thus there seems to be a relation between the nature of stimuli and their effects on consciousness, which may perhaps be formulated as follows: *The persistence of an impression on the physical basis of consciousness is in inverse proportion to its intensity in consciousness.* Thus the most violent and least permanent of impressions are molar, as in physical sensations. The intermediate are those of such special senses as are supposed to be the result of exterior vibrations. The most delicate and the permanent, are those produced by the supposed extremely rapid vibrations of living brain-tissue. These create an accustomed channel of apparently greater perfection of construction than do the more violent forms of consciousness, which are therefore longer preserved, and more readily followed by new arrivals of consciousness. The reason for this is to be found in the probable fact, which is also supported by other considerations, that the more violent forms of consciousness destroy more tissue, while the most delicate forms destroy less, rendering rearrangement more easy.

These considerations are of course applicable only to new stimuli, which are not mere repetitions of old ones, and are especially not applicable to the secondary stimulus furnished by reminiscence itself, in which are to be included dreams. That the materials of thought are often only reminiscences is no objection to the theory here presented; for the processes, and conclusions of thought are perfectly new experiences when first performed and attained. And the precision with which intelligent thoughts are reproduced is a guarantee of their persistence, since each reminiscence acts in some degree as a new stimulus. This is true of the simplest processes of intelligence in the lowest types of mind.

We can derive some hints from these considerations, as to the evolution of temporary and permanent states of consciousness.—*E. D. Cope.*

ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

STONE PLUMMETS.—In the summer of 1884 Mr. H. W. Henshaw spent a portion of his vacation in Southwestern California, and while there was enabled to gather some information from the Santa Barbara Indians concerning the so-called stone plummets. They have been called sinkers, plummets, sling-shots, bolas, spinning-weights, fetishes and sorcery-stones. With reference to

¹ Edited by Prof. OTIS T. MASON, National Museum, Washington, D. C.

these objects Mr. Henshaw says: "The moment the stones were shown to the Santa Barbara Indians, and without leading questions from me, I was told that they were "medicine or sorcery stones," used by the medicine men in making rain, in curing the sick and in various ceremonies." This opinion is maintained by the writer. A very ingenious supplement to this theory is suggested by Mr. John Murdoch, to the effect that objects of this kind were primarily sinkers, and that handed down to their present owners they would become invested with great sacredness. Assuming this, "it would eventually follow that the groove having no longer a special function would either disappear entirely or be only slightly indicated."

POLYNESIA. — The nineteenth volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* contains an extended article by S. J. Whitmee on the Polynesian peoples. There are three different types inhabiting these islands belonging to the two distinct divisions, the dark and the brown. These three types are the Papuan, the Sawaiori or brown Polynesians and the Tarapon or Micronesians. Mr. Whitmee's table given below shows his conception of the relationship of the various groups of islands to his three types:

		Races.	Countries where found.
Indo-Pacific Races of Men.	Brown people: Negrito-Polyne- sians	Austral	Australia,
		Negrito	Andaman Is. Samang, etc. Aru Is.
		Papuan	Western New Guinea. Solomon Is., etc. New Hebrides, etc. Fiji.
	Dark people: Malayo-Polyne- sians	Sawaiori	Samoa, etc. Hawaii. Cook Is., etc. Society Is., etc.
			New Zealand.
		Malagasy	Madagascar.
		Formosan	Formosa.
		Malayan	Malays of Sumatra, etc. Java, etc.
		Tarapon	Caroline Is. Marshall Is.
			Gilbert Is.

The history and migrations of the Sawaiori race are discussed very thoroughly. To the names Tarapon (from *Tarawa* and *Ponape*) and Sawaiori (from *Samoa*, *Hawaii* and *Maori*) objections of a potent character have been raised, but it is impossible to find an aboriginal word to cover the ground, and the question is purely one of scientific priority.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PROGRESS.—The editor of these notes has for many years taken great pleasure in publishing a record of progress in anthropology for each year, with the resources at his control. The time will soon come when this work will be done

systematically and at greater length, but until that time arrives some one must do the pioneer work. The board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution have changed their year from the fiscal to the calendar, making it necessary to hand in manuscript earlier. All anthropologists are most cordially requested to send to my address the titles of all their publications.

THE "INDIAN LOCAL NAMES," recently published by a school-teacher of York, Pennsylvania, Mr. Stephen A. Boyd, is a rather extensive collection of North American local names of Indian origin (there are but a few Central and South American names inserted), of which the interpretation is added or attempted. In an appendix we find etymologies of a number of topographic names from the Eastern hemisphere also. The undertaking is laudable, though difficult; for the compiler should not only be a copyist of etymologies given by others, but we expect him to be able to judge, which one of the ten or twelve explanations of one name is the correct one, and to do that he must have some knowledge of the language to which the name belongs. The local names of North America belong to more than 150 different dialects, and of all of these he who knows enough to pass a judgment on this matter, may fairly be regarded as the Pico de la Mirandola or the Mezzofanti of American linguistics. Mr. Boyd is not a man of this sort; for he does not even give the name of the language from which his copied interpretations are taken, and moreover we are often left the choice between three or four totally diverse etymologies of the same name. But in the preface he is candid enough to give his scientific authorities, which form quite an extensive list.—*Albert S. Gatschet.*

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NEWS.—In Vol. 106 of the Transactions of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, philol.-hist. department (Vienna, 1884), Professor Dr. Friedrich Müller has published the paradigms of several *Koloshian* (or Thlinkit) nouns and verbs, based upon data contained in a rare publication of the priest, J. Wenjaminow (St. Petersburg, 1846). Guided by the principles governing the grammar of agglutinative language in general, Professor Müller by his publication intends to rectify several statements made by Professor Dr. A. Pfizmaier upon the same linguistic subject.—The Abnâki dialect of the Passamaquoddy river, Maine, has been made the subject of an article read before the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, on Feb. 6, 1885, by Abbie Langdon Alger. This article consists of a vocabulary of words, phrases and sentences, in all about 450 items on fifteen pages; the accentuation is indicated by signs of length or macrons upon the vowels. The terms are not given after certain categories of objects, as parts of body, relationships, etc., and this makes it difficult to find in the long list any word that may be looked for. It would have been pref-

erable to arrange the terms in alphabetical order.—Nearly one hundred geographic names from the State of Minnesota have been traced to their origin in the Dakota language in the thirteenth annual report of the State geologist of Minnesota, Professor N. H. Winchell (1884, pp. 104–112, 8vo). The author of the treatise, Professor A. W. Williamson, gives evidence of assiduous work in tracing the etymologies of all these village, lake and river names. The usual spelling of local names of Indian origin generally differs from their pronunciation by the Indians, which is the correct one; this Indian mode of spelling has therefore been added to each name, whenever there was necessity for it. His remark, that “most Dakotas very slightly nasalize all their vowels,” must be, we think modified by adding the statement, that they do not nasalize the vowels in *every* word of the language, but in a large number of them.—Recent numbers of the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, New York, contains linguistic inquiries into the origin of plant names. Thus we find disclosures upon so-called Southern moss, *Tillandsia*, upon ginkgo (*Salisburia adiantiflora*), *Cintractia*, *Savoyanne*, a species of *Coptis*; this name is traced by W. R. Gerard, of New York, to a term appearing in several of the northern Algonkin dialects. All the above will be found in the July number of 1885. In the August number Mr. Gerard has an interesting article upon the *Indian peach*, which he states was introduced into North America both by way of Mexico and the Atlantic seaboard. The Indian equivalents are given at the close of the article.—*Albert S. Gatschet.*

MICROSCOPY.¹

THE EYE OF INSECTS.—The following is a summary of some of the methods employed by S. J. Hickson² in the study of the eye of *Musca vomitoria*:

1. For making sections of the eye, it is best to dissect away the posterior wall of the cranium, and then expose it to the fumes of an osmic acid (1 p. c.) solution, 40 minutes, then to wash in 60 p. c. alcohol for a few minutes, and finally, to harden in absolute alcohol.

2. The ribbon method of sectioning can be employed with this species; but with most insects, owing to the hard chitinous cranium, it is necessary to cut, with the knife set obliquely, so as to get a long sweep at each stroke, and to remove the sections one by one.

3. The best method of depigmenting, is that of exposing the sections to nitrous fumes. The sections are fixed on the slide with P. Mayer's albumen fixative, the paraffine removed with turpentine, the turpentine driven off by absolute alcohol, and then

¹ Edited by Dr. C. O. WHITMAN, Mus. Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

² Quart. Journ. Mic. Sc., xxv, April, 1885, p. 243.